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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Administration
Washington, D. C.

OCT 13 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
September 10, 1942

DRIED EGG MEMORANDUM NO. 5

To: Dried Egg Samplers

From: Rob R. Slocum, Senior Marketing Specialist, Dairy and Poultry Branch, A.M.A.

Subject: 1. Dried Egg Powder Produced by Drying Reconstituted Eggs Should Not be Sampled.
2. Dried Eggs Produced from Duck Eggs or Any Eggs Other Than Hen Eggs of Domestic Production Should Not be Sampled.
3. Date of Manufacture Must be Shown.

It has come to our attention that some of the egg drying plants are producing dried eggs by drying reconstituted eggs made from dried eggs that were of such character that they did not go through the sifter. We are also informed that off-quality dried eggs, which are obtained in the cleaning of the drier are used in producing reconstituted eggs for drying purposes. Dried eggs produced from such reconstituted eggs is not a desirable product and should not be sampled. You should note this instruction carefully and be guided by it when called upon to sample dried eggs produced from reconstituted eggs.

It is also reported that some of the egg drying plants have used duck eggs for drying. The use of such eggs, or any other eggs except hen eggs of domestic production, is not proper, and dried eggs produced from such eggs should not be sampled.

There is a limit on the age of dried eggs that will be accepted by ESOC. For this reason, it is essential that the date of manufacture of each lot be shown on the sampler's report and on the covering grading and weight certificate issued. Such date must show both the month and the day of the month of manufacture. It is important that this instruction be followed by samplers and laboratories effective immediately.

Whenever samplers are requested to sample lots of dried eggs of a date of manufacture such that delivery will be impossible by the stated delivery date, they should call this to the vendor's attention and advise of the futility of sampling the over-age lots. They should also advise the vendor that he should take up with the Purchase Branch, Agricultural Marketing Administration, Washington, D. C. any negotiations for the sale of such over-age powder. If the vendor insists that the over-age lots be sampled and the samples sent to the laboratory for examination, the sampler should take samples in the usual manner, noting on his report the fact that the powder is over-age.

Rob R. Slocum

